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reduced. This phenomenon is ascribed to a reduction of sensation for changes of position. The greatly increased threshold value of the stimulus of co-ordinating the action of antagonistic muscles is the closing explanatory suggestion.

Ueber Unterscheidungszeiten. J. v. KRIES. Vierteljahrsschrift f. Wiss. Philos., January, 1887.

According to Wundt, perception is the entrance of a conception into the inner field of vision, and apperception is its entrance into the inner point of vision; and he ascribes a distinct element of a total reaction time to the interval between these two processes. v. Kries doubts the wisdom of thus introducing figurative expressions which are not immediately intelligible into the description of psychic processes, and thinks that this formulation of Wundt runs some risk of overlooking important things and confusing different ones. It inclines uncritical minds to think that each concept, a certain time after it enters the field of mental vision, passes on to the focus of attention, and that thus apperception time of *e. g.* a complex object is always a quite definite time. v. Kries therefore prefers the term differentiation time, first used by him in 1877, because the different qualities of the same object are known in quite different times depending on the direction of attention, etc. In these earlier experiments the task for the experimenter was to give all his attention to determining whether a signal had a certain quality (*e. g.* was red or not), which is quite different from recognizing which of several colors appeared. Again, the so-called *c*-method of Donders requires simply reaction on *a* and not to *b*, and is not to be confounded, as Wundt does, with a choice between motion and rest. v. Kries's experiments involve only mental differentiation, and his results, such as that localization is quicker than judgment of intensity, optic direction than distance, and acoustic localization time increases with decrease of the angle of divergence, are not to be brought under Wundt's rubrics. Wundt's method of reacting after the judgment is made that perception has taken place, introduces an element of introspection which is too variable to give precise results. Differentiation time proper is here at least increased by a value of unknown magnitude, and it is impossible to exclude cases in which the impulse to reaction precedes knowledge. In such a series of psychic processes it is impossible to bring the reaction always at one and the same stage of each series, as much so as it would be to react at either the optic or the acoustic sensation of an electric spark at will. Results by Wundt's method are therefore doubted. Either the reaction is too quick, or else reflection time is added. Of Wundt's pupils, all have found, therefore, too long reaction times, and one of them, Cattell, even intimates that v. Kries not only often reacted prematurely, but often suppressed results, in one series in fact more than half of all. This v. Kries indignantly denies, and repeated his former experiments only to find them correct.

Kritisches und Experimentelles über den Zeitsinn. Von RICHARD GLASS. Philosophische Studien, IV, Heft 3, pp. 423-457.

The fact that in the sphere of the time sense, more than elsewhere, the conclusions of different observers stand in glaring contradiction to one another, induced the author to attempt to add his contribution to the topic. He follows in the footsteps of Estel and